



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

cavity. There may be as many as fourteen pairs of functional branchial vessels, all the efferent branchial arteries on each side being connected by a longitudinal commissural vessel which continues forward as the common carotid of that side. The dorsal aorta extends forward into the head region. An inferior jugular vein is present, and there is a persistent subintestinal vein which does not join the portal system. These characters are among those which the author regards as primitive. There is a portal heart whose walls contain distinctly striated muscle fibers. The contractility of the portal heart is included among the primitive characters.

The following features the author considers to have been secondarily acquired. The venous system is asymmetrical. The branchial vessels distribute "to gill slits instead of gill arches." The portal system receives blood from the anterior body region. The caudal vein connects with the posterior cardinals. The portal heart has well-developed valves.

H. W. R.

**On Hair in the Equidæ.** — F. H. A. Marshall<sup>1</sup> discusses the hair of Equidæ with special reference to peculiarities which, he believes, are of taxonomic importance. The chief characters which he finds to be of specific value are the shape and size, the extent of development of the medulla, the relative thickness of cortex and medulla, and the distribution and arrangement of pigment in the cortex. The cuticle exhibits only slight modifications in the several members of the group.

Much greater variability in the character of the hairs was found in *Equus caballus* than in the zebras. The hairs of zebra-horse hybrids show surprisingly little variation, even though the dams were of various breeds. The hybrid hairs resemble closely those of the zebra sire.

No evidence was found, so far as hair was concerned, in support of the telegony hypothesis.

H. W. R.

**Notes.** — Wesley R. Coe describes the nemerteans collected by the United States Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk*, at Porto Rico, in the summer of 1899 (*Bulletin United States Fish Commission*, 1900, Vol. II, pp. 223-229). Eight species are represented among the very few individuals collected. At least three of the species are new. The collections of Professor Verrill, at Bermuda, and Ehrhardt, at Barbados, exhibit the same marked scarcity of nemerteans.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Royal Soc. Edinburgh*, vol. xxiii, pp. 375-390. 6 pls.

An isopod parasitic on the small hermit crabs found in the vicinity of Woods Hole is described by Millett T. Thompson (*Bulletin United States Fish Commission*, 1901, pp. 53-56, Pls. IX, X). The female parasite is found on the abdomen of the host, the comparatively small male being attached to the marsupium of the female. The isopod, probably representing a new genus allied to *Phryxus resupinatus* Müller, has been named *Stegophryxus hyptius*, the generic name being given in reference to the covering of the female, as it lies upon the host, by its marsupium.

Prof. Carl H. Eigenmann reports on his investigations into the history of the young squeteague of Buzzards Bay and Narragansett Bay (*Bulletin United States Fish Commission*, 1901, pp. 45-51). The young fish are pelagic in habit, subsisting entirely upon shrimp and smaller fish. The report considers further the distribution of the young squeteague, their rate of growth, and the changes accompanying growth, in body proportions and coloration.

Captain Tuttle of the revenue cutter *Bear* has presented to the Museum of Stanford University a pair of native boots which he brought back from a recent visit to the north, and which were made by a native on St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea from the skin of a half-grown bull fur seal, taken in the winter of 1900 in the ice adjacent to the island. St. Lawrence Island is 500 miles to the northward of the Pribilof Islands, and it is interesting to note that this is the first time the fur seal has been taken at any considerable distance north of the Pribilof group.

---

#### BOTANY.

**De Bary's Bacteria.**—The wisdom of a third edition of de Bary's *Vorlesungen über Bakterien*<sup>1</sup> so long after the death of its author may well be questioned. New discoveries on every hand have revolutionized old views, and to properly revise such a work would require it to be doubled in size and practically rewritten. This Dr. Migula has carefully refrained from doing. The title-page reads, "Dritte Auflage durchgesehen und teilweise neu bearbeitet von W. Migula," and in the preface apologies are offered for lack

<sup>1</sup> De Bary, A. *Vorlesungen über Bakterien*. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1900.